

**BEFORE THE PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION
OF THE STATE OF MISSISSIPPI**

MISSISSIPPI PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION

DOCKET NO. 2021-AD-19

**IN RE: ORDER ESTABLISHING DOCKET TO REVIEW THE
EFFICACY AND FAIRNESS OF THE NET METERING AND
INTERCONNECTION RULES**

FINAL ORDER AMENDING RULES

COMES NOW, the Mississippi Public Service Commission (“Commission”), pursuant to its authority under the Mississippi Public Utility Act and applicable regulations and issues this Final Order amending the Mississippi Renewable Energy Net Metering Rule and the Mississippi Distributed Generator Interconnection Rule. For the reasons that follow, the Commission hereby adopts as final the Mississippi Distributed Generator Interconnection and Net Renewable Generation Rules attached hereto as Exhibit “A” (hereinafter referred to collectively as “Net Renewable Generation Rules”).

I. Procedural Backdrop

The Commission incorporates and fully reasserts herein by reference the Procedural History section provided in the Commission’s January 18, 2022 Order Inviting Final Written Comment and Setting Hearing on the proposed rule changes entered in this matter.¹ In accordance with that Order, the following ten (10)

¹ See Order Inviting Final Written Comment and Setting Hearing on the Proposed Rule Changes at pp. 2-3, Docket No. 2021-AD-19 (Jan. 18, 2022).

parties timely submitted written comments on the rule revisions proposed by the Commission:

1. Solar Energy Industries Association (SEIA);
2. The Mississippi Solar Energy Society Chapter of the American Solar Energy Society (MSES/ASES);
3. Posigen, Inc.;
4. Gulf States Renewable Energy Industry Association (GSREIA);
5. Scenic Hill Solar, LLC;
6. Audubon Delta;
7. The Mississippi Public Utilities Staff;
8. Entergy Mississippi, LLC;
9. Mississippi Power Company; and
10. The Sierra Club²

The second round of written comments, while still divergent between utilities and solar interest groups on certain issues, were narrower in scope and showed amenability to many of the Commission's proposed changes. For instance, the interest groups supported a change from hard to soft participation caps, clarification on the treatment of battery storage, grandfathering provisions for the benefits adders, and expressing capacity limits in alternating current (AC) rather than direct current (DC).³ Multiple parties also expressed appreciation for the Commission's proposal of an upfront rebate program and increased opportunities for low-to-moderate income (LMI) customers.⁴ As SEIA stated, "The addition of an upfront rebate direct to the consumer is simple and will likely be effective in

² The Sierra Club's comments were joined by Audubon Delta, The Mississippi NAACP, Steps Coalition, 2C Mississippi, The City of Jackson, MS Solar Energy Society, and the Education, Economic, Environmental, Climate and Health Organization.

³ See, e.g., Feb. 15, 2022 Comments of Posigen, Inc. at p. 4. In contrast, both electric utilities advocated to keep the current hard three percent (3%) cap and references to direct current.

⁴ See, e.g., Feb. 15, 2022 SEIA Comments at pp. 4-5; Feb. 16, 2022 Sierra Club Comments at p. 4 ("A financial incentive for low and middle income DG customers is laudable and appropriate.").

increasing LMI customer adoption rates.”⁵ SEIA similarly noted that increasing eligibility for the LMI benefits adder to 250% of the federal poverty level “seems likely to spur adoption of rooftop solar in Mississippi for eligible Mississippi customers.”⁶

Nevertheless, the main areas of opposition from interest group stakeholders once again centered on energy pricing and customer compensation. While parties viewed a rebate program favorably, many requested that the rebate amounts be increased, and that eligibility be expanded beyond LMI customers.⁷ Stakeholders similarly requested expanded eligibility for meter aggregation⁸ and adjustment of the rule’s compensation provisions to account for inflation over the twenty-five (25) year grandfather periods.⁹

The most contentious issue, however, concerned the Commission’s directive that EML and MPC “include a fully-costed customer charge for residential customers in their next annual formula rate plan filing” to mitigate against cost-shifting caused by increased net metering participation.¹⁰ Sierra Club, for example, argued that such changes are unnecessary because participating DG customers “can also reduce fixed costs for delivery of service and provide other benefits to the

⁵ Feb. 15, 2022 SEIA Comments at p. 4.

⁶ *Id.* p. 5.

⁷ *See, e.g.*, Feb. 2022 Comments of Audubon Delta at p. 11; GSREIA at p. 1; SEIA at p. 9; and Sierra Club at p. 5.

⁸ *See, e.g.*, Feb. 2022 Comments of Audubon Delta at p. 22; Posigen, Inc. at p. 26; and Scenic Hill Solar at p. 3.

⁹ *See* Feb. 2022 Comments of Audubon Delta at p. 13.

¹⁰ Jan. 18, 2022 Order Inviting Final Written Comment and Setting Hearing on the Proposed Rule Changes at p. 10.

system.”¹¹ Yet no party has been able to quantify those cost reductions or other benefits. The record of administrative action in other jurisdictions, on the other hand, plainly reveals that states with aggressive net metering compensation structures have faced resulting rate modification proceedings to remedy the shifting of costs to non-participating customers.¹²

On March 1, 2022, the Commission held a public hearing on the proposed rule modifications in accordance with the Mississippi Administrative Procedures Act, Miss. Code Ann. §§ 25-43-1.101 *et seq.* All interested parties were provided the opportunity to appear and provide comment at the hearing. Ultimately, the following seven (7) parties signed in to make public comments:

1. Audubon Delta;
2. Scenic Hill Solar, LLC;
3. Sierra Club;
4. Posigen, Inc.;
5. Sundial Solar Power;
6. Entergy Mississippi, LLC; and
7. Mississippi Power Company¹³

After carefully reviewing all final written comments and thoroughly considering the testimony presented at the March 1, 2022 public hearing, the Commission finds that the rule modifications contained in the attached Exhibit “A” strike an appropriate balance of the issues raised in this docket and provide fair regulation within the interest of the public. As discussed below, all revisions made

¹¹ Feb. 16, 2022 Comments of Sierra Club at p. 8.

¹² See <https://nccleantech.ncsu.edu/wp-content/uploads/2021/01/Q4-20-Solar-Exec-Summary-Final.pdf>.

¹³ See March 2022 Meeting Minutes, Minute Book 109 at p. 4135.

and accepted by the Commission have been drawn directly from the comments and testimony submitted in this docket.

II. The Commission’s Rulemaking Authority

Mississippi Code Annotated § 77-3-45 empowers this Commission to “prescribe, issue, amend and rescind such reasonable rules and regulations as may be reasonably necessary or appropriate to carry out the provisions of this chapter.”¹⁴ As set forth in Miss. Code Ann. § 77-3-2, moreover, the Commission’s rules and regulations should advance the following public policy declarations which, among others, expressly underlie the Public Utility Act:

(a) To provide fair regulation of public utilities in the interest of the public;

....

(c) To promote adequate, reliable and economical service to all citizens and residents of the state;

(d) To provide just and reasonable rates ... consistent with long-term management and conservation of energy resources;

(e) To encourage and promote harmony between public utilities, their users and the environment; [and]

(f) To foster the continued service of public utilities ... consistent with the level of service needed ... for the promotion of the general welfare.¹⁵

In addition, the Legislature has granted the Commission broad authority with respect to rate-regulated utilities, encouraging the Commission “to take every opportunity to advance the economic development of the state” when carrying out its statutory directives.¹⁶ For the reasons that follow, the revised rules attached as

¹⁴ Miss. Code Ann. § 77-3-45.

¹⁵ Miss. Code Ann. § 77-3-2(1).

¹⁶ See Miss. Code Ann. § 77-3-2(1)(i).

Exhibit “A” serve these legislative directives, as well as a number of other key policy interests.

III. Discussion of Specific Rule Changes

The Commission’s primary motivations for adopting the original Net Metering and Interconnection Rules were and continue to stem from the desire to increase access to solar generation and other means of self-service in the State of Mississippi, while ensuring that non-participating customers are not subject to excessive shifting of fixed costs. The Commission remains convinced that, while modifications to the Rules are in order, the measured approach described herein will serve the public interest in the most equitable manner.

A. Name and Terminology Changes

As a preliminary matter, the Commission finds that the names of the Rules and several identifying terms within them should be changed as follows:

1. The name of Title 39, Part IV has been changed from “Mississippi Distributed Generator Interconnection and Net Metering” to “Mississippi Distributed Generator Interconnection and Net Renewable Generation.”
2. The name of Subpart II has been changed from “Mississippi Renewable Energy Net Metering Rule (MRENMR)” to “Mississippi Net Renewable Generation Rule (MsNRG).”
3. All references to “Renewable Energy Net Metered Interconnection Customer (RENMIC)” have been changed to “Renewable Energy Distributed Generation Interconnection Customer (REDGIC).”
4. All references to the “Nonquantifiable benefits adder” have been changed to “Distributed Generation Benefits Adder.”
5. The annual “Net Metering Report” has been retitled, “Net Renewable Generation Report.”

6. All remaining references to “net metering” within the rules have been changed to “net generation.”

These non-substantive modifications were not contained in the redlines proposed on January 18, 2022; however, the Commission finds that these terminology changes better reflect the type of distribution generation (DG) program(s) made available to customers of regulated electric utilities under the Net Renewable Generation Rules. Traditional “net metering” is a billing mechanism that credits solar energy system owners at the retail rate for electricity they add to the grid. If the home is net-metered, the electricity meter will run backwards to provide a credit against those periods of time when electricity use at the home exceeds system output. In essence, the grid serves a “storage” for the excess energy generated by the DG system and customers are only billed for their “net” energy use. Additionally, traditional net metering credits are typically created and carried throughout a twelve (12) month period to accommodate changes in seasons, solar production, and home energy consumption.

In contrast, the Net Renewable Generation Rules require utilities to compensate customers for any excess generation that flows across the meter at an amount that is less than the full retail rate.¹⁷ The dollar amount ultimately paid to a DG customer, if any, is the difference between the total value of electricity consumed and the value of the excess generation. Mississippi does not allow “credits” to be carried over a twelve-month period, but requires utilities to “true-up”

¹⁷ Per the Mississippi Rule, compensation for excess generation is calculated at the avoided cost rate plus 2.5 cents per kWh and, if qualified, an additional 2.0 cents per kWh for LMI customers.

any excess generation by the customer at the end of the monthly billing period and credit the customer accordingly.

Traditional net metering and Mississippi's distributed generation compensation policy each allows utility customers to generate their own electricity cleanly and efficiently. During the day, most solar customers produce more electricity than they consume. Net metering allows them to export that power to the grid and reduce their *future* electric bills, whereas Mississippi's policy allows customers to export power to the grid and reduce *current* electric bills. Furthermore, the current rule describes customer compensation as the "Total Benefits of *Distributed Generation*," rather than the "Total Benefits of *Net Metering*." ¹⁸

For all of these reasons, the Commission finds that references to "net metering" should be changed throughout the Net Renewable Generation Rules. Stated simply, Mississippi does not offer traditional net metering. Instead, the rules adopted by the Commission in December 2015 and modified herein establish a distinct statewide compensation program for distributed generation by customers of regulated electric utilities. Changing references of "net metering" to "distributed generation" throughout the rule are therefore appropriate for both accuracy and consistency.

¹⁸ See Miss. Renewable Energy Net Metering Rule at Chapter 02, Subpart 102.

B. Pricing Commitments

The Commission finds that the following revisions to the pricing and compensation provisions of the Net Renewable Generation Rules are in order:

1. The definition of “Avoided Cost of Wholesale Power” has been revised to require (“shall”) rather than permit (“may”) utilities to utilize daytime energy production when calculating avoided cost for solar PV systems.
2. The Distributed Generation Benefits Adder¹⁹ has been revised as “equal to” rather than “no more than” 2.5 cents per kWh, and it is now grandfathered in for a period of twenty-five (25) years.
3. Eligibility for the Low-Income Benefits Adder of 2 cents per kWh has been expanded to include customers with annual household incomes of up to 250% of the federal poverty level.²⁰
4. The Low-Income Benefits Adder has also been grandfathered in for a period of twenty-five (25) years.

In their second set of comments, many of the solar stakeholders continued to request that the Commission increase the current pricing structure to the full retail rate. However, none of those comments included any new state-specific information or data to justify such a substantial change at this time.²¹ The Commission therefore remains convinced that these measured, incremental changes are appropriate. Expanding eligibility for the Low-Income Benefits Adder increases access to means of self-service that may otherwise be cost-prohibitive. Moreover, lengthening the time period over which customers are guaranteed to receive the

¹⁹ Previously known as the Nonquantifiable Benefits Adder

²⁰ Previously 200%

²¹ In fact, “Based on SEIA’s analysis, this new proposed MRENMR LMI structure essentially allows participants the same payback as if the Commission were to adopt a full retail rate net metering program.” See SEIA Feb. 15, 2022 Comments at p. 5. This comment considers the expansion of the Low Income Benefits Adder in conjunction with the availability of up-front rebates for LMI customers, as discussed below.

benefits adders provides those customers with reasonable assurances regarding the value of their investment over time. Together, these changes should help enhance access to distributed generation without increasing the risk of cross-subsidies for non-participants.

C. Meter Aggregation

Perhaps the most substantive addition to the Commission's revised Net Renewable Generation Rules is the inclusion of meter aggregation provisions. These provisions would permit certain DG customers who have multiple meters to use the energy generated by one DG system and offset their usage on all eligible meters.²² As originally proposed on January 18, 2022, meter aggregation was limited to agricultural or tax-exempt governmental entity customers, and the aggregated meters had to be located on the same premises or within one mile of the customer's DG system. Nearly all stakeholders viewed the addition of meter aggregation favorably; however, many of the solar advocates requested that the limitations on eligibility be lifted or expanded, and that the system capacity limits for aggregating customers be increased.²³

The Commission finds these requests to be reasonable. Accordingly, the Net Renewable Generation Rules attached as "Exhibit A" have been revised to permit meter aggregation for "Any REDGIC customer that seeks to generate electricity on

²² Agricultural or tax-exempt governmental entity customers

²³ See, e.g., Feb. 15, 2022 Audubon Delta Comments at p. 22 (redlining changes to meter aggregation provisions and commenting, "Replace 1 mile range with same EU service territory."); Feb. 15, 2022 Scenic Hill Solar Comments at p. 3 ("Meter aggregation is important for more than just agricultural and government customers, and should not be limited to a one-mile radius.").

the customer's side of the EU's meter using renewable energy sources, provided" that the DG system's capacity is limited to 3 MW AC and any additional meters are on the same property or within the same EU service territory as the DG system. Thus, eligibility is no longer limited to agricultural or tax-exempt governmental entities, capacity limits have been increased by 1 MW, and the geographic limitations on meter placement have been expanded beyond one mile.

D. REC Ownership

Under the revised Net Renewable Generation Rules, Renewable Energy Credits (RECs) "are and shall remain the property" of the DG customer unless otherwise approved by the Commission. DG Customers are no longer required to transfer RECs to their utilities as a condition of receiving the 2.5 cents per kWh Distributed Generation Benefits Adder. As discussed below, however, if a DG customer elects to receive an up-front rebate, that customer may be required to transfer any RECs to their utility as a condition to receiving said rebate.

E. Other Miscellaneous Changes

The following additional revisions were contained in the Commission's January 18, 2022 proposed redlines and drew no criticism or opposition from any of the commenters. The Commission finds that these changes provide needed clarity for both customers and electric providers when advanced metering technology and/or battery storage systems are in use.

1. The definition of "Net Generation" has been revised to note that special metering requirements are obviated with the use of advanced metering infrastructure/smart meters.

2. The Mississippi Net Renewable Generation Rule now states that battery storage systems shall not affect the total nameplate capacity of a customers' Distributed Generation Facility under the Rule.

Additionally, the Commission finds that system capacity limits under the Net Renewable Generation Rules should be measured in terms of alternating current (AC) rather than direct current (DC). While the utilities have objected that this change gives rise to consumer protection concerns because “changing the metric to ‘alternating current’ could allow the customer to be sold a large solar array with insufficient inverter capacity,”²⁴ the Commission agrees with other stakeholders that, “it is the most accurate way to measure DG system and net metering program size.”²⁵ As explained by Scenic Hill Solar, LLC:

Putting all references to facility sizes in AC rather than direct current (“DC”) is a practical change, reflective of the fact that a kWh of energy from a utility, which is delivered in AC, is being offset by a kWh from the customer, after the DC energy from a solar array is converted to AC energy through an inverter.²⁶

Accordingly, the metrics for system size limitations throughout the Net Renewable Generation Rules shall now be referenced in terms of alternating current (AC).

F. Continued Review

The remaining revisions to the Net Renewable Generation Rules generally relate to the Commission’s continued review, oversight, and involvement in the

²⁴ See Feb. 15, 2022 Comments of Entergy Mississippi, LLC at p. 7.

²⁵ See Feb. 15, 2022 Comments of Posigen, Inc. at p. 4.

²⁶ April 5, 2021 Comments of Scenic Hill Solar, LLC at p. 6; *see also* April 5, 2021 Opening Comments of Dimension Renewable Energy at p. 5 (“Placing the cap on the direct current capacity of the renewable power source is counterintuitive since these inverter-based resources export power onto the electric utility (EU) system in alternating current.”).

Rules' implementation over time. First, the previous three percent (3%) net metering participation cap has been amended and increased. Whereas the Rule previously permitted utilities to unilaterally refuse new DG interconnections once participation reached three percent (3%) of the utility's total system peak demand, the revised Rule increases the cap to four percent (4%) and requires that utilities seek commission approval prior to refusing additional net generation requests. Similarly, the reopener provision of the Rule is now discretionary, and it is triggered after either five years from the effective date of this Order, or when the total net distributed generation capacity reaches four percent (4%) of the utilities' peak system demand, whichever comes first.

While both utilities argued that firm participation caps are necessary to ensure the protection of non-participating customers,²⁷ the Commission finds that DG participation in Mississippi is currently quite low. Moreover, the Commission has included other means of safeguarding customers from cost-shifting, such as the authorization of a fully-costed customer charge. Retaining hard participation caps in addition to these other protections has the potential to discourage developers from entering the Mississippi market at all. The changes adopted by the Commission today should remove such unintended market constraints, while still ensuring that the Commission retains oversight and discretion over the Net

²⁷ See Feb. 15, 2022 Comments of Mississippi Power Company at p. 5; Feb. 15, 2022 Comments of Entergy Mississippi, LLC at p. 5

Renewable Generation Rules as participation levels and solar penetration increase in the coming years.

The annual reporting requirements of the Net Renewable Generation Rules have also been amended to require utilities to report the total number of DG customers receiving the Low-Income Benefits Adder each calendar year. This information should prove useful in monitoring whether the newly-expanded LMI provisions of the Rules do in fact aid in increasing the adoption of distributed generation in Mississippi.

Finally, the Working Group provision of the Net Renewable Generation Rules has been retitled and revised to expand the purpose of the group beyond consumer protection. Moving forward, a joint interagency working group will be established between representatives of the Commission, the Public Utilities Staff, the Mississippi Attorney General's Office and others, for the "continued monitoring and consideration of the fairness and efficacy of this Rule." The joint working group must meet bi-annually and present any recommended action items to the Commission by January 30th each year.

IV. Upfront Rebates and Solar for Schools

As raised in the January 18, 2022 Order, the Commission finds that these two matters, while not appropriate for inclusion in the Net Renewable Generation Rules themselves, will serve the public interest and further advance the policy goals underlying the Rules. In the final comments submitted in response to the Commission's January 18, 2022 Order, multiple parties provided feedback on the

Commission's proposed rebate framework. Taking those into consideration, the Commission hereby amends the directives outlined in the Commission's January 18, 2022 Order; in their respective Annual Energy Delivery Plan dockets established pursuant to Rule 29 of the Commission's Public Utilities Rules of Practice and Procedure, EML and MPC are hereby directed to make a rate tariff filing, within sixty (60) days following a Final Order adopting changes to the Net Renewable Generation Rules, consistent with the following:

1. Each IOU shall offer a one-time \$3,500.00 distributed energy facility rebate to any retail residential customer participating as a REDGIC.
2. Prior to receiving a distributed energy facility rebate, the retail residential customer shall conduct an IOU approved Energy Efficiency audit.
3. Upon retail residential customer consent, the distributed energy facility rebate shall be directly provided to the distributed energy facility installer or contractor.
4. The total annual rebate budget for Entergy Mississippi, LLC shall be \$10 million; the total annual budget for Mississippi Power Company shall be \$5 million.
5. Each IOU shall bifurcate its annual rebate budget, with 50% being available for retail residential customers participating as a REDGIC who is also eligible for the MsNRG low-income benefits adder; the remaining 50% shall be available for retail residential customers participating as a REDGIC who is not eligible for the MsNRG low-income benefits adder.

6. To receive a distributed energy facility rebate, the REDGIC's renewable distributed energy facility must be at least 3kW and sized so that it is not projected to generate more than 110% of the customer's forecasted annual electricity usage.
7. Only one \$3,500.00 distributed energy facility rebate shall be made available to each eligible retail residential customer account.
8. Sufficient proof of purchase and completion of the above-mentioned IOU Energy Efficiency audit must be provided prior to receipt of a \$3,500.00 distributed energy facility rebate.
9. The budgets for the distributed energy facility rebates shall be accounted for and recovered through rates in the same manner as demand-side management programs established under Rule 29.
10. The disbursement of the distributed energy facility rebates shall be audited by the Mississippi Public Utilities Staff in the same manner as demand-side management and other energy efficiency rebate programs under Rule 29.
11. The rebate program shall begin following Commission approval of the above-mentioned rate filings and shall end 5 years from the date of the IOU's implementation of its respective rebate programs.
12. Prior to receiving a distributed energy facility rebate, any solar installer, contractor, vendor shall submit the following to the Commission:
 - a. Name of entity;

- b. Principal place of business;
- c. Registration with the Mississippi Secretary of State;
- d. The identity and contact information of a designated representative with the authority to speak on behalf of the entity; and
- e. All marketing materials to be used in Mississippi.

The directives outlined herein contain deviations from the Commission's January 18, 2022 Order related to the distributed energy facility rebates. The distributed energy facility rebate amount was increased from \$3,000 to \$3,500 to account for the removal of the \$1,000 energy efficiency investment rebate. After further review, the Commission finds that rebates associated with energy efficiency investments are currently available for customers in the IOU's respective Rule 29 Annual Energy Delivery Plans, and its inclusion in this program is not necessary at this time. The Commission reiterates that the rebate amount was selected to reflect a meaningful, but not full-cost, discount for the facility sizes applicable to the program.

The upper band on facility size limitations has been adjusted to no more than 110% of the customer's forecasted annual electricity usage. This is to ensure residential retail customers realize customer-specific benefits, while still being rooted in self-supply. Eligibility for distributed energy facility rebates has been amended to allow 50% of each IOU budget available for residential retail customers who are not eligible for the MsNRG low-income benefits adder. This amendment is to provide open access to distributed energy facility rebates, while at the same time preserving 50% of the budget for LMI residential retail customers. The budget

amounts identified in the Commission January 18, 2022 Order have been adjusted to provide more clarity for the programs.

Finally, the requirement of receiving an IOU approved Energy Efficiency audit before receiving a distributed energy facility rebate has been added to ensure customers receive the valuable information these audits provide as they evaluate self-generation options. The Commission's requirement that solar installers, contractors, vendors shall submit the above-mentioned information to the Commission prior to receiving a distributed energy facility rebate is to ensure the Commission is aware of these entities in the state and to protect customers against misleading or predatory marketing practices.

The Commission reiterates that this new rebate coupled with the already enhanced pricing adder available to low-income customers, represents a significant economic incentive that will effectively bolster and entice distributed energy adoption for low-income customers of the rate-regulated electric IOUs in the state.

The Commission's January 18, 2022 Order found that access to renewable energy for public schools was in the public interest and directed Entergy Mississippi, LLC and Mississippi Power Company to file proposed Solar for Schools offerings for the Commission's consideration. The Commission provided guiding principles as an attachment to the Commission's January 18, 2022 Order. In an effort to produce consistencies between the Commission's Net Renewable Generation Rules and the Solar for Schools principles, the Commission provides Exhibit "B" to this Order clarifying principles to guide Entergy Mississippi, LLC

and Mississippi Power Company's proposed Solar for Schools offerings to be filed within sixty (60) days following a Final Order adopting changes to the Net Renewable Generation Rules.

V. Conclusion

The revised rules attached as Exhibit "A" represent the culmination of a lengthy and thorough rulemaking process. They also reflect and incorporate input from nearly every party to this docket. Having considered the law, the comments filed, the testimony presented at the hearing, and the entirety of the record, the Commission finds that its revised Mississippi Distributed Generator Interconnection and Net Renewable Generation Rules provide fair regulation in the interest of the public and strike a balance between the interests of participating and non-participating customers. More specifically, the revised rules adopted herein should increase access to distributed generation while avoiding excessive shifting of fixed costs.

IT IS THEREFORE ORDERED that the attached Mississippi Distributed Generator Interconnection Rule and Mississippi Net Renewable Generation Rule are hereby adopted as modified. The revisions to these rules shall be included in the next publication of Title 39 of the Mississippi Administrative Code. The Executive Secretary is directed to transmit a copy of this Final Order and any other necessary documents to the Secretary of State's Office in accordance with the Mississippi Administrative Procedures Act. The Executive Secretary is also

directed to transmit a copy of this Final Order to any known parties of interest and shall publish notice of same according to applicable law.

IT IS FURTHER ORDERED that this Order and the attached Rules shall become effective thirty (30) days after filing with the Secretary of State's Office and shall be deemed issued on the day it is served upon the intervening parties of record by the Executive Secretary of this Commission who shall note the service date in the file of this Docket.

SO ORDERED, this the 12th day of July, 2022.

Chairman Dane Maxwell voted aye; Commissioner Brent Bailey voted aye, and Commission Brandon Presley voted aye.

MISSISSIPPI PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION



Dane Maxwell
DANE MAXWELL, CHAIRMAN

Brent Bailey
BRENT BAILEY, COMMISSIONER

Brandon Presley
BRANDON PRESLEY, COMMISSIONER

ATTEST: A TRUE COPY

Katherine Collier
KATHERINE COLLIER
Executive Secretary

Effective this, the 12th day of July, 2022.